

A NEW BORBORID FROM MARYLAND
(DIPTERA, BORBORIDAE).

By J. R. MALLOCH, Washington, D. C.

Leptocera winnemana sp. n.

Male and female: Black, shining. Orbits, frontal triangle, and along the lines of interfrontal setulae shining, remainder of frons opaque; antennae fuscous, arista paler, with pale hairs; sides and upper part of face glossy. Median longitudinal pleural suture yellowish. Abdomen brownish on sides in female. Legs pitchy colored, tibiae paler, tarsi yellowish. Wings grayish, thick veins brownish. Halteres black.

Head similar to that of *bromeliarum* K. & M.; arista distinctly pubescent, longer than width of head at vertex; antennae directed laterad; genal bristle distinct. Thorax with one humeral, one notopleural, and one pair of prescutellar dorsocentrals distinguishable from the numerous comparatively long dorsal setulae; scutellum with four marginal bristles; pleura bare except for one or two minute setulae on upper part of sternopleura. Mid tibia with two short setulae dorsally, and one or two longer preapical dorsal setulae. Hind tarsus in male with basal three segments normal, the basal one thickest and shorter than second, the fourth segment produced into a process which is directed upward and towards the apex of tarsus, the tip being furnished with long hairs which accentuate the elongation, fifth segment much elongated, over one third of the length of entire tarsus, with a curved process at its base above similar to but shorter than that on fourth segment; hind tarsus in female normal, basal segment thicker and shorter than second. Wing as in *bromeliarum*.

Length, .5 mm.

Type, male, allotype, and 9 paratypes, reared from fungus that was uncovered on turning over a stone lying on the ground, Plummer Island, Md., Aug. 27, 1922 (J. R. Malloch).

This species is extremely like *bromeliarum* K. & M., but averages smaller, and the hind tarsus in male of *bromeliarum* is normal in structure.

Spuler has recently erected the subgenus *Bromeloecia* with *bromeliarum* as genotype. In view of the fact that *winnemana* feeds in the larval stages in decaying fungi it appears probable that even the genotype may not be restricted to the bromeliad habitat.